

# The Standard,

OR RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

No 37]

SAINT ANDREWS, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1848.

[Vol. 15]

## FISCAL INFLICTIONS

(FOR THE STANDARD.)

MR. EDITOR.—The country has suffered long and patiently, because ignorantly, under the suicidal system of mis-called protection. When is it to have an end?—Just when the people come to a sense of their folly in sustaining it. Although the people on the borders have greater facilities than other parts of the country removed from the Seaboard for evading unjust imposts, yet they are more anxious than others for their removal. The inconvenience, and extra time required in the process of evasion, to say nothing of the risk, are, in many cases, more than equivalent to the saving. From these circumstances, the people on the borders experience a practical reiteration of the pernicious effects of the system, whilst the people differently situated remain unconscious of them. These last suffer under the sense-suspending process of merging impost in price, and the infliction passes off unheeded and unrebuked.

How a community, sensitively alive to direct taxation, should be so utterly heedless of the running and perpetual exaction which protection demands, would be inexplicable, were history not full of illustrations of the anomaly. There is a deeply-sealed illusion spread before the public vision. Long usage, prejudice, interest, and ignorance are all combined to perpetuate the spell; and it requires a strong persevering and untiring effort to break it. Political rectitude grows weary, and patriotism sickens in the struggle to enlighten the general mind on this and other subjects, and bring it to a sense of its own interests. It is like pursuing a maniac to save his life. The price paid for the benevolence is not support, but resistance. Little wonder, then, that political honesty should be nearly extinct, and its reverse be grown into a proverb. Can it be otherwise, while men cling to their burdens, as imaginary necessities of their existence? As long as they are content to be speaking pack-horses for selfishness to ride, who will say that they may not be gratified?—Who so reckless of his own comfort as to fight for the rescue of voluntary and self-satisfied victims? A few have done it. It was their instinct to battle for the good of others, although the penalty were a sacrifice of themselves to a base ingratitude.

Ignorance often rears its benefits with more violence than injuries. For these it can discover an adequate motive in interest or vengeance. Benefits it may be wholly incompetent to appreciate; and is, therefore, liable to attribute them to a spirit of wantonness.

Man is a strange animal—a bundle of anomalies—it once patient and resolute—resentful and submissive—easily capoled, and as easily excited. The twilight of his mind favours deception, and divides the world into cheats and cheated—knaves and idiots. The former are the natural spawn of the latter. Without their mutual aid, which is found in the blindness of the mass, the race of deceivers would dwindle, and finally die out.

To tell a community it must surrender its commercial freedom, if it would "thrive," is nothing more nor less than an insult to its common sense. To tax some for the benefit of others is as much an offence to morality as to sound political economy. The transition from legal-degradation to illegal is easy. The extortion, which has a legal sanction, encourages wastes, relaxes industry, and makes drones. The system, like the grave, is never satisfied. The law of nature, which makes industry and frugality a condition of thrift, is repealed by the law of man, and one tax creates a demand for another. This fact has everywhere been illustrated by the practice. The bandages are beginning to be removed from the public vision. They will see clearer by-and-by.

F. S. A.

[FOR THE HEAD QUARTERS.]

ST. DAVIDS, Charlotte, 6th July, 1848.

TO MR. THOMAS HILL, EDITOR OF THE "LOYALIST."

SIR,—Although the doctrine of man's total depravity was taught to me in my youth, I have always doubted the truth of it. I have been actively engaged in the world for nearly half a century, have had dealings with thousands of my fellow men, to the amount of many thousands of pounds; among all those no one ever brought against me any action in law, for the recovery of any sum of money, or for any manner of evil or wrong; nor did I ever find it necessary, on my part, to bring any such action, except in one instance, which was for the recovery of a sum of money advanced to keep a neighbor out of prison. In short, I have not found out more than three or four unprincipled fellows in all my wanderings through the wilderness of this world. Still the doctrine of total depravity may be true; for if you yourself be not a complete specimen thereof, I do most conscientiously affirm, that you are the nearest approximation thereto that I have ever met with.

It is painful to contemplate such malignity in a fellow being. I did you no injury—gave you no cause of offence. There was a resolution before the House of Assembly, to grant a large sum of money for the preservation of the public peace. It was clearly shown, that an organized body of Orangemen, and another of Catholics, had met in deadly strife—that murders and acts of violence were connected with those party organizations and that a fearful change had come over a portion of the peaceable inhabitants of the country. I had carefully examined the records of Parliament and found, that after a long and careful investigation before the House of Commons, Orangemen had been condemned, and the association formally dissolved, by the express command of the King himself, and my earnest desire was to spread this information, to remove wrong and dangerous opinions, and if possible, to restore to the Province its former tranquillity.

For the faithful performance of this, my bounden duty, you heaped upon me very possible abuse. You called me a "bigoted, wilful, and malicious slanderer calumniator."—You affirmed that my history of Orangeism was "wilfully and maliciously false and slanderous."—You assured your readers, that you would speedily prove all this, rejoicing that you would soon "sweep away my statements like a web of gossamer." Vain boaster! All your research only convinced you that my statements were strictly true. What was to be done? Acknowledge that you were wrong? No, by no means! There would have been something like Christianity in such a course. Like Macbeth, when Birnam Wood had come to Dunsinane, and he opposed was not of woman born, you could still "try the last." You could at least endeavor to do the greatest possible injury, by destroying my reputation, and so instead of your boasted reputation of my statements, you publish all manner of wilful, malicious falsehoods, against my public and private character!

Having in my last letter refused a few of your most prominent slanders, I now come to the paragraph where you enumerate the sums of money which you say have been paid me for public services. Your wickedness in this matter, your attempt to hide by the apparent fairness and minute exactness of the statements, and by mixing up sums generally known to be correct, with others which are altogether false and fictitious! For instance, all the sums for Legislative service are correct, any false statement with regard to them would have been seen at once, by your readers. The false statements are connected with explorations and other services, where you might hope to escape detection! The first statement of this kind is the sum of £72 which you say I received for exploring the Royal Road in 1839. This service was performed by Mr Hayward and myself.—We inspected and measured the line through the wilderness, 103 miles, carried our provisions and bedding with us, and had three men to assist us.—The whole cost was £71 8s 10d. I was employed eighteen days, and received £18 of the money, and was well paid with that.—Here you charge me with £54 which you know very well I never received! The next case is £160 4s 3d for exploring in 1841. This was a tedious and difficult exploration between Fredericton and the Grand Falls, jointly performed by Commissioners from Canada and New Brunswick, for the purpose of opening a mail communication to Quebec. I was employed nine weeks and five days, and received £59.—Here you charge me with £101 4s 3d, which I never received. Passing over minor matters, the next is £381 16s 8d, which you say I received for inspecting the School. The whole sum granted was £557—£30 of this was expended for postages and contingencies, the remaining

£527 was divided among the three inspectors. I inspected and reported 300 schools, travelled 2490 miles, was gone upwards of five months, paid my own expenses, and received £175, which is £205 less than you say I received. Your statement, that I was last year employed on five explorations, and that the whole time occupied was fifty-seven days is correct. You say, I received for this service £150 19s 1d. I received £57, which is £94 less than your statement. Here then are four wilful and deliberate falsehoods, amounting to £451!!!

"That's just a scotch o' Hornbrook's way,

"Thus goes he on from day to day,

"Thus does he poison, kill, and slay,

And weel paid for't!"

The particular attention which you have bestowed on the last mentioned service, requires that I also should descend to particulars, but this must be reserved for the subject of another letter. You shall then have a little more information about the "Brandy," the "Chain and Compass," the extra charges for board, "travelling expenses," with all other matters bearing on the face of them "the marks of fraud."—Yours,

JAMES BROWN.

**MORE SHIP FEVER.**—The British bark *Aganoria*, Hunt, from Liverpool, with 247 seerage passengers, arrived yesterday forenoon, and has been ordered into quarantine. Four deaths and one birth had taken place on the voyage; 12, sick with ship fever, had been ordered to Deer Island Hospital, and more may be sent.—*Boston Courier*, July 28.

**THE DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.**—We are pleased to learn from private letters that the dead Sea Exploring party have successfully and satisfactorily completed their task, and returned to Jerusalem, where they were the 19th of May.—They have sounded the sea, in all its parts, to the depth of 600 fathoms, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. Ducks were seen, skimming over the surface, and partridge abounded along the shore. The party were upon the sea in their boats, or encamped on its borders for some two months, and their researches and estimates have been of the most thorough and interesting character. All were in excellent health and spirits, no sickness or accident having occurred. By the Arabs they had been received and uniformly treated with the utmost kindness and attention. The Syrians consider "the men of the Jordan," as they call them, the greatest heroes of the day. Lieutenants Lynch and Dale will visit, under the most favorable circumstances, all the places made memorable in Scripture history; and we may expect from them a highly interesting account of their explorations of the Dead Sea, and their adventures in the Holy Land.—[Transcript.]

**REPORTED CAPTURE BY PIRATES.**—Captain Newton, of the bark *St. Cloud*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Trinidad de Cuba, reports that, on the 6th instant, two brigs, one Spanish, and the other English, were chased, and said to have been captured, by pirates, off Cape St. Antonio. Two men-of-war were immediately despatched from Trinidad de Cuba, but, up to the sailing of the *St. Cloud*, they had not returned.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

**THE GRAIN CROPS** in Western and Central as well as Southern New York, are excellent. Wheat will be nearly all harvested this week. We have not yet heard of the potato rot north of the Highlands, but its ravages elsewhere lead us to fear that we shall. Wheat and corn have yielded more than an average in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania.—*N. Y. Sun*.

**THE POTATO ROT** prevails on the island of Nantucket. Scarcely a field has escaped—it is more general this year than ever before.

A mammoth turtle, which recently arrived at Philadelphia from California, laid three hundred eggs on Saturday. It weighs five hundred pounds.



# LATER FROM MEXICO.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF BUSTAMENTE AND PAREDES.

(From the Boston Times.)

The news from Mexico is important to this country. Paredes, who undertook a revolution to overthrow the government because it had made a humiliating treaty with the United States, has beaten Bustamante and the troops sent against him by Herrera. The latter cannot stand many such defeats, and the prospect looks fair for Paredes' triumph. If he should be successful in his revolution, to satisfy his adherents he must repudiate the treaty, and possibly he may declare a renewal of the war, and threaten to march troops into the territories which the treaty cedes to the United States. That he will actually do so we do not believe, for he will be too much occupied at home, strengthening his own position, and raising the means to maintain his power, to think of exhausting them in vain enterprises upon the distant borders. This news gives a new complexion to affairs in Mexico, and the result will be looked for with interest.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Our letters and papers by the New Orleans came to hand yesterday. Our files from the city of Mexico are to the 14th inst., three days later than we received by the Great Western.

We are still left in much uncertainty as to the result of the actions between Paredes and Bustamante. The papers in the interest of each claim the victory for their side.

We have a letter from a very intelligent foreigner in Vera Cruz, who writes that the report is current there that Bustamante had fallen back, in consequence of his reverses, to Celaya, about half way between Guanajuato and Queretaro, and that most of his troops had deserted. Bustamante confesses, in a despatch dated the 8th inst., that the division of Cortazar had been repulsed and that many of his troops dispersed, but he affects to treat it as a light affair.

The Supreme Court has pronounced its decision upon the question of the treaty, declaring that it was not necessary that it should be submitted to the Legislatures of the different states for their approval. [New Orleans Picayune, 23d ult.]

THE "REVOLUTION" IN CUBA.—The New Orleans Delta states from "a reliable source" that the 24th of June was the day fixed upon for the revolt in Cuba from the Spanish authority and the declaration in favor of annexation to the United States; but that the project was postponed, though not abandoned. Meanwhile, Don Gabriel Pedro Saez informed the Governor of Trinidad of the conspiracy. The ringleader fled to the United States, and several arrests followed. The Delta adds—

We further learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the island unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic and a person of good fame, and the American Consul certifies that he is so. Even then he must give security for his good behavior.

PITTSBURGH.—July 31, 1846. Allegheny city has been the scene of great excitement all day, in consequence of a riot among the factory operatives. A strike had taken place to force the mill proprietors to let the ten hour law go into operation. Some of the operatives had resumed work in the Pennsylvania mills, notwithstanding the owners refused to grant their demands, and in consequence the other malcontents attacked the mill, broke the doors and windows, and finally dispersed the Sheriff's posse, called out to repress the outbreak. The Sheriff and several of the police officers, and other persons were badly hurt. The operatives appear to have gained the day, and fears are entertained that they will proceed to further violence. They are now in possession of the mill.

DULL TIMES FOR SHIP-OWNERS.—Letters from New Orleans represent the forests of shipping at that port as beyond precedent, and that freights are not to be had at the lowest rates. The *Atlas*, of this port, lately took a cargo of cotton for Liverpool of 3-16ths of a penny per pound. Many vessels at that

port are clearing for home, not being able to find business.

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET, Aug. 1.—There is more firmness to-day in the market for Flour, and rather more demand. Sales of Ohio, Michigan, Oswego and Genesee, common brands, at \$5, \$5 12 1-4 to 5 25 per bbl. Southern Flour is nominally lower. Fredericksburg having been offered at \$5 50-4 mos. Corn is very firm. Sales of Southern yellow at 53s, and white at 51s to 52s per bu.—Oats and Ryë remain without change.

During the south blow of the 27th ult., the steamer *Admiral*, hence via Eastport, for St. John, N.B., shipped a heavy sea off Point Lepreau, which stove in the office of the clerk, and washed overboard all the letters and papers, with some of the boat's books. The clerk was not in his office at the time, or he would probably have been killed or severely injured, as the force of the sea was so great that the iron safe was washed nearly overboard.—*Boston Mail*.

DANGEROUS.—A western Judge decided in a case which came off a few months since, that the presentation of a daughtertype, from a gentleman to his lady love, was equivalent to a promise of marriage.

NOVEL CHALLENGE.—An English gentleman has challenged the Great Reading Railroad Company to run a race of half a mile between one of its engines and his horse, for a stake of 1,000 guineas. The match is proposed to be decided on the Reading race-course, which is parallel with the railroad.

LATEST FROM BERMUDA.—Extract of a letter, dated Bermuda, July 19th.—Since the arrival of Mitchell, all the disposable portion of the 42d have been removed to Ireland Island—the fortifications being double manned and the strictest surveillance kept up. Two or three alarms were given at night, which tested to perfection the admirable discipline of this well-known corps. I also learn that several of the convict guards, who were Irish, have been dismissed in consequence of giving or reading public newspapers to Mr. Mitchell, information having been given by a sergeant of the 42d Regt. On their way to Hamilton, they waylaid the first Highlander—an inoffensive man, whom they met—abused him in a shocking manner—broke the bones of his leg, and left him for dead, stretched across a wall, with a heavy stone on his chest. The vital spark, however, had not fled when he was discovered, and he is now in the hospital in a very precarious state. The perpetrators of this outrage have been arrested, and are now in Hamilton Jail, awaiting the assizes, which will be in November.

DIMINISHED IMPORTATIONS. Since the first of March, there has been a considerable reduction of the importations into the United States;—occasional variations, of course, occur from week to week, as steamers happen to arrive, or a change of wind brings packets into ports,—but for a term of weeks, the change is very perceptible.

The last number of the *Merchants' Magazine* gives the monthly importation of specie, free and dutiable goods into New-York for the first six months of 1846, 1847, and 1848. From an analysis of these tables it appears that the importations into that port, exclusive of specie, have been as follows:—

Imports for 4 months ending July 1.—\$27,390,184 \$30,871,628 \$26,500,905

Thus it appears that the importations for the last four months are four millions, or 14 per cent. less than for the same period last year, and half a million less than for the same period in 1846. Upon reference to our own port of Boston, we find the duties paid during the second quarters of 1847 and 1848 have been as follows, viz.—

Amount paid second quarter of 1847, \$1,418,826 09 1848, \$1,114,756 17

Diminution, \$304,069 92

The decline here is nearly 22 per cent., or little larger than in New York, as the new steam lines have diverted some Southern goods from Boston.—*Boston Courier*.

CURACOA, JULY 28th.—The Dutch brig of war, *Merkmur*, returned to-day from St. Martins and St. Eustatius, where she had gone to transport troops to keep the negroes under. She brought back as prisoners seven blacks, one from St. Martins, the executioner; the other six from Eustatius; only one of the number a slave. In the former island all was

quiet when the *Merkmur* left; and about 1000 were engaged in reaping salt; the fine crop will, no doubt, keep them busy, and thus restore ultimately quietness. In the latter island there had been serious outbreaks; three had been killed, and five wounded on the part of the blacks; this puts a stop for the present.

ANTICIPATED RESCUE OF THE CANADA COUNTERFEITERS.—With respect to the precautions taken to prevent the rescue of the gang of counterfeiters now in jail at Sherbrooke, we have to-day been informed that so extensive has been the sympathy created for them outside, that they were furnished with crowbars, saws &c., in fact all the requisite implements to make their escape. It is rumoured there are parties hitherto of a standing beyond suspicion who are much implicated in the matter.—*Quebec Mercury*, 21st.

NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE SALMON.—By Andrew Young.—Wick-P. Reid.—We (Head Quarters) notice in the *Banffshire Journal* a highly commendatory notice of a work under the above title, which, judging from the extracts given, we should be induced to believe would be very useful in the Colonies, particularly in this Province, where the valuable fish treated of are found in such abundance and perfection. Mr. Young is the manager of the Duke of Sutherland's north country fisheries, and is stated to have had ample opportunities of marking the habits and peculiarities of the salmon. The most important facts which this gentleman is said to have established, are, that the fry of the salmon, instead of going down to the sea, a few days after they are hatched, remain in the fresh water a whole year before they arrive at the smolt state, and by obtaining the silvery coating fit themselves to visit the ocean. He has likewise ascertained that the innumerable small fish which swarm in salmon rivers early in the spring, known by the name of smolt, are positively young salmon. We shall give some extracts from this work in our next, and would recommend those interested in the matter to procure a copy from the publisher.

We may also add, that we notice another most important feature in the extracts before us. It appears ascertained beyond any doubt that the spawn of the salmon may be removed and placed in rivers destitute of that fish, and that the smolt are sure to return to the river in which they were hatched, in the shape of grise, the following year, and finally stock the river with salmon.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that, on Tuesday last, Archibald Menzies, Esq., of Musquash, was so severely gored by a bull that he now lies in a very dangerous state.—*New Brunswick*.

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday morning last we experienced a very heavy storm of thunder and lightning, the rain descending in torrents. We have not heard of any serious damage being caused by the electric fluid in the vicinity of this city; but we hear that at Hampton three head of cattle were killed, and a barn set on fire. At Frog Pond, a cow was struck, and her hind legs rendered useless. It is very seldom we have such vivid lightning.—*Ibid*.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The schooner *Barbara*, Munro, master, left Hall's harbour, Cornwallis, N.S., on Saturday, the 22d ult., with passengers and cord wood, bound for Eastport, and was wrecked on or near Dore Head, New Advocate harbour, on Sunday night, the 23d, and, melancholy to relate, four persons met a watery grave, viz., a Mrs. Boyd, and two children, belonging to Eastport, and a young man named Munro, a son of the master. Captain Munro, another Mrs. Boyd, and another son of the master, narrowly escaped with their lives. Vessel totally lost.

FIRE.—We learn from the *Calais Advertiser* that a large shed in the ship yard of Mr. Isaac Purinton, caught fire on Thursday night last, and was wholly destroyed, together with a lot of lumber lying contiguous thereto—the whole valued at about \$700. Mr. N. Lamb, of Milltown, lost boards to the amount of \$500.

Mr. J. B. Knight's store, in this place, was broken open on Saturday night, and a quantity of goods purloined. Some old clothing and other effects were found in Perry, on Monday, supposed to be the belongings of the scamp—but his whereabouts has not yet been discovered.—*Eastport Sentinel*.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC London Railway Record of the advertisement of the St. Andrews Railway Company, in which in an editorial article, in which the history of this important The Editor of the Record appraises with his subject, and ent stages through which the with great accuracy. We is now progressing satisfactorily every prospect of Stock for the road, uniting Woodstock being speedily disposed of in a financial guarantee of 6 per cent. years, with an additional guarantee more from the Company, on Colonial shares, and interest time of payments being made advantages to the English and other Railway investment of success.—*Head Quarters*, Ju

THE STAN

25 FEBRUARY 1846 ON WEDNESDAY A

BY A. W. ST

## THE STAN

ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY

THE ENGLISH MAIL, by America, arrived at Halifax latter portion of the mail was evening, but not a single from private letters that threatened insurrection in the factory business being trans The Deal trade in Liverpool—prices ranged from £7 1

THE "BRITISH COLONIES" the first number of a new three times a week at Halifax and Monroe, and conducted by The typographical the editorial department and upon which it is printed is used in the publication of "Halifax Times," which on the 30th of June last.

ERRATA.—In our last destructive fire, we were that it originated from some tar." We have some wood and chips, under the furnace for the caught fire, and that the tar boiler threw a bucket to extinguish the fire, and, swelled the blast above, and, owing to the rials in the building, the fire in a few minutes.

We are also informed Jarvis' loss will fully amount that Mr. William Jarvis between £350 and £400 that these enterprising enabled to commence a do, that they possess who have had business them.

We have been with the following extension the Commissioners of founded upon the opinion officers and Loyd's Agents

"Vessels from the Colonies shall be permitted of all Spars and rough or dressed, at the except the lower masts

RECR.—An individual bad as his personal code to the Maine Legislature men changed. In proposed he was not particular which might be awarded the Legislature would go at the Bank



ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The London Railway Record of the 1st instant contains the advertisement of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway Company, to which notice is directed in an editorial article, in which a brief resume of the history of this important project is given. The Editor of the Record appears to be perfectly conversant with his subject, and notices the different stages through which the project has passed with great accuracy. We understand the work is now progressing satisfactorily, and that there is every prospect of Stock for the first section of the road, uniting Woodstock with St. Andrews, being speedily disposed of in England. The Provisional guarantee of 6 per cent. for twenty-five years, with an additional guarantee of one per cent. more from the Company, out of the profits of the Colonial shares, and interest on shares from the time of payments being made, offers security and advantages to the English stockholders which no other Railway investment of the present day possesses.—Head Quarters, July 26.

THE STANDARD  
PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS  
BY A. W. SMITH.

**THE STANDARD.**  
ST. ANDREWS, SATURDAY AUG. 5, 1848.  
THE ENGLISH MAIL, by the R. M. Steamship, America, arrived at Halifax on the 2d inst. The letter portion of the mail was received here last evening, but not a single newspaper. We learn from private letters that "political agitation, and threatened insurrection in Ireland, prevents satisfactory business being transacted in that country." The Deal trade in Liverpool still continued depressed—prices ranged from £7 10s to £8 per Standard.

THE "BRITISH COLONIST."—We have received the first number of a new paper, to be published three times a week at Halifax, by Messrs. Grant and Monroe, and conducted on Conservative principles. The typographical appearance is neat, and the editorial department ably conducted. The type upon which it is printed is a part of that formerly used in the publication of our old friend, the "Halifax Times," which paper was discontinued on the 30th of June last.

ERRATA.—In our hurried notice of the late destructive fire, we were in error in stating that it originated from "the boiling over of some tar." We have since ascertained that some wood and chips, which were placed under the furnace for the purpose of drying, caught fire, and that the lad who attended the tar boiler threw a bucket of water upon it, to extinguish the fire, which, most unfortunately, swelled the blaze to the rope yards above, and, owing to the combustible materials in the building, the whole place was on fire in a few minutes.

We are also informed that the Messrs. Jarvis' loss will fully amount to £10,000, and that Mr. William Jarvis' loss is set down between £350 and £400. We heartily wish that these enterprising men may speedily be enabled to commence again, knowing, as we do, that they possess the confidence of all who have had business transactions with them.

WE have been obligingly favoured with the following extract from an order of the Commissioners of Customs, London, founded upon the opinion of their practical officers and Lloyd's Agents:—

"Vessels from the British North American Colonies shall be permitted to carry a duplicate of all Spars and Boats' Oars, either rough or dressed, at the option of the Masters, except the lower masts and bowsprit."

RICK.—An individual, whose name was as bad as his personal conduct, applied recently to the Maine Legislature to have his cognomen changed. In presenting his petition, he said he was not particular as to the new name which might be awarded to him, but he hoped the Legislature would give him one that would go at the Banks. "The bill," in the

language of the record, "was laid upon the table," as the Legislature thought this was asking entirely too much.

#### MARRIED.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Irvine, Mr. Henry Owen, to Miss Margaret Williams, both of St. Stephens.

#### DIED.

On the 12th July, Isabella, widow of the late Colonel Harris William Hailes, and last survivor of the family of the late Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., first Rector of the Parish of Fredericton.

**SHIPPING JOURNAL.**  
**PORT OF ST. ANDREWS.**  
—ARRIVED.—  
Aug. 2, Schr. Union, Gates, Wilnot, Wood—Master.  
3, Sloop Matilda, McMaster, Eastport, Sundries.  
4, Brig Harmony, Knox, New York, ballast—Steam Mills Co.  
—CLEARED.—  
"Schr. Union, Gates, Wilnot—ballast.  
5, Bge. Falcon, Buckingham, Gloucester, Deal, by H. Frye & Co.  
Cleared at Boston, Aug. 2; Bge. Ada, Watson, St. Stephen.

**NORMAL SCHOOL.**  
TIMOTHY F. HARLEY, grateful for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has returned from the Model School at Fredericton, and that he will open School on Monday next, August 7th, at his School-house in Queen's-street, where youth will be instructed in the various branches necessary for mechanical or mercantile pursuits on this improved system. Terms moderate.  
St. Andrews, August 1st, 1848.

**MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.**  
Protection Insurance Company of N. J.  
CAPITAL, \$200,000.  
Camden Insurance Company of N. J.  
CAPITAL, \$100,000.  
WITH A SURPLUS OF OVER \$30,000.  
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT.  
CAPITAL, \$150,000.

THE Subscriber, having received the Agency for the above-named Insurance Companies for Calais and vicinity, will receive applications and issue Policies on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights, and Vessels upon the Stocks; Buildings, Furniture, and Goods, at the current rates, to the amount of \$10,000 on Marine risks, and \$20,000 on Fire risks. All losses promptly adjusted and paid, or, in case of differences, the Courts of this State will be recognised.  
E. D. GREEN, Agent.  
Calais, June 1, 1848.

Refer to Wm. Ker, Esq., Agent, St. Andrews, N.B.

**It is just the Time**  
To buy **NEW GOODS** at C. NOWELL'S, Variety Store, Robbinston.  
He has just received a fresh stock of **W. I. Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes** of the best quality, and at low prices. **TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA** and other valuable Patent Medicines.  
**SCHOOL BOOKS**, and books suitable for Gifts and Keepsakes—Also the Lives of Generals Taylor and Scott, illustrated with numerous Engravings. It is literally a **Variety Store**, will you call and see.  
Robbinston, July 22, 1848. rrw

**ST. ANDREWS FOUNDRY.**  
**ON SALE** at the Foundry as follows:—  
Cooking Stoves of different descriptions.  
Franklin Stoves,  
Hall Stoves,  
Fire Frames,  
Plough Metals,  
Cast Irons &c.  
**ALSO**—will Cast at the shortest notice all descriptions of **Iron Work and Composition** for Ships Mills, &c.  
Apply to James W. Street, agent for the Foundry—or to the Subscriber  
**JOHN AYMAR.**  
St. Andrews, May 30, 1848.  
N.B.—Cash Paid at the Foundry for Old Copper.

In the matter of Frederick A. Babcock, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, a Bankrupt.

**WHEREAS** under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this Province, intitled "An Act relating to Bankruptcy in this Province," and of the Acts in addition to and in amendment of the same, Frederick A. Babcock, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Merchant, hath been declared a Bankrupt, and hath accordingly surrendered himself to me; Now, therefore, I do hereby give public notice, that by virtue of the power and authority to me given in and by the said Acts, I have appointed Harris H. Hatch, of St. Andrews, in the County of Charlotte, Esquire, Provisional Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Bankrupt; and I do require all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, to pay to the said Assignee, on or before the 1st day of September next, all such sum and sums of money, debts or duties, as they may owe to the said Bankrupt; and all persons who may have in their possession, power or custody, any Property or Effects of the said Bankrupt, to deliver the same up to the said Assignee, on or before the said 1st day of September next; and I do require all the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, resident in the said Province, or in any other of Her Majesty's North American Colonies, or in the West Indies, or in the United States of America, within three months from the date hereof, to deliver in to the said Assignee, and to prove to by satisfaction, their respective claims and demands whether the same are actually due or to become due against the said Bankrupt: And notice is hereby further given, that I appoint a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to be held on Friday, the 9th day of September next, at noon of that day, at the Office of the Provisional Assignee, in St. Andrews aforesaid; and a further meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt will be held on Saturday the 9th day of September next, at the same hour, at the Office aforesaid, for the purpose of receiving proof of or contesting any claim presented against the said Estate; at which meetings, or at any adjournments thereof, the said Bankrupt will be examined upon oath, touching his Estate and dealings, and such other business relating to the said Estate will be done as may be deemed necessary.  
Given under my hand at St. Andrews aforesaid, this 4th day of August A. D. 1848.  
H. HATCH,  
Commissioner in and for the County of Charlotte, of the Estates and Effects of Bankrupts.

**NEW ARRANGEMENT!**  
Passage to Boston, Eastport and St. John N. B. **THREE TIMES A WEEK EACH WAY.**  
**STEAMERS**  
**ADMIRAL, Capt. Thos. Rogers,**  
**SENATOR, Capt. Seymour,**

Will leave Boston and St. John, from and after Wednesday, the 19th instant, every **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.** For the above Places.—Returning—will leave Eastport for Boston on the above mentioned days, at 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., via Portland Rail Road; or Cabin Passengers may continue on in the boat to Boston, at the same price, at their option.  
The boats leave Boston, direct for St. John, N. B., on the above days, touching only at Eastport.  
Passengers being in Portland, bound to Eastport, can obtain Tickets of the Agent of this Line in that city, for \$4, over the Railroad, and take the Boat in Boston.  
The boats leave Eastport for St. John, at 11 o'clock, on (TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY), of each week.  
Passengers will be tickited through to St. John, by the Steamer Nequasset for Steamer Admiral and Senator.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to **GEORGE HOBBS, Agent.**  
Eastport, Monday, July 17, 1848.

**Mill Privilege &c for Sale.**  
**FOR SALE** 200 Acres of WOODLAND with a valuable Mill Privilege thereon, known as the "Little Falls," on the River St. Croix. This property is situated in a central part of the Parish of St. James, and is so well known as not to require further description. Title indisputable. Terms—One third cash down, one third in three months, and one third in 6 months.  
Apply to Wm. Campbell Esq., St. Stephens, or at the Standard Office, St. Andrews.  
August 4, 1848.



